

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 709 號九十八年七月二日

日二七月辰庚緒光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1880.

五十一號

號七十二月八英

港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
August 25, CHURCHILL, Spanish steamer, 397,
Avalon Adour, Hull 21st August.
Sugar - REEDER & CO.
August 25, CLAYBROOK, British s.s., 763,
Brown, Sydney 23rd July, Coal - G. R.
STEVEN & CO.
August 25, MEXICO, German bark, 395, T
Hunstanton, London 16th April, Gun
- FLETCHERS & CO.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.
August 25th.
John P. Shand, American bark, for Chusan
Sides, French bark, for Chusan.
Kang-chi Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
August 25, CHURCHILL, British steamer, for Hoochow.
August 25, CHURCHILL, British steamer, for Yokohama.
August 25, CHURCHILL, British steamer, for Manila.
Hong Shing Chinese steamer, for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.
August 26, DELTA, German steamer, for
Foshow.
August 26, HAINAN, American steamer, for
Hoochow.
August 26, CONQUEROR, American ship, for
San Francisco.
August 26, JOHANNIA, German bark, for Saigon.
August 26, ALBATROSS, British s.s., for Amoy.
August 26, CHARTERED, Chinese gauboat,
for Canton.
August 26, CHINA, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
August 26, SEDA, British steamer, for Yon-
kohama.
August 26, AJAX, British steamer, for Yokohama.
August 26, FAIR DALE, German bark,
for Wampoa.
August 26, GLANCOR, British steamer, for
Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
For Claverhouse, str., from Sydney. — 39
On.
DEPARTED.
Per Hui-han, str., for Hoochow. — 16
Chinese for Hoochow, and 10 Chinese for Pathet.
TO DEPART.
Per Kang-chi, str., for Shanghai. — 30
Chinese.
Per Hing-shing, str., for Swatow. — 55 Chinese.

REPORTS.
The Spanish steamer *Churrasco* reports left
Hibok on the 23rd instant, and had light mon-
soon with a quantity of rain.

The British steamer *Claverhouse* reports left
Hibok on the 23rd July, and had light mon-
soon with a quantity of rain.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2% PER ANNUM
ON THE DAILY BALANCE.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3% PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4% PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5% PER ANNUM.

WILLIAM POBLEST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.
Registered in London under the Company's Act
of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £300,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £465,250.
RESERVE FUND £35,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—
29A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at
the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily
balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according
to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per
cent per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1880. [1748]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000 of Dollars.

COURSES OF DIRECTORS.—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK,
Deputy Chairman—Sir J. C. G. LISTER, Esq.
Particulars—Hongkong, May 20.
Elizabeth Childs—Hongkong, May 20.
Gladstone—Manila, June 6.
Chinaman—Shanghai, June 7.
Clara Babayan—Hongkong, June 9.
John Nicholson—Hongkong, June 12.
Pampero—Hongkong, June 16.
Kaijin—Hongkong, June 24.
Date of Albercorn—Hongkong, June 25.
Prince Frederick—Hongkong, June 26.
Heslop—Manila, June 28.
Trinidad—Manila, June 28.
Stonor (s.)—China Ports, July 1.
Ellis—Swatow, July 4.
London Castle (s.), Hawke, July 4.
Vessels Expected at Hongkong
(Corrected to Date).
Triton—Hamburg, May 18.
Athenaeum—Penang, May 21.
James Peacock—Penang, May 23.
James Bailey—Penang, May 25.
Great Admiral—Penang, May 27.
Dorothy—Cavendish, May 29.
Orion—Cardiff, May 31.
Catherfield—Newcastle, June 2.
Mars—London, June 5.
Ward—Antwerp, June 10.
Archibald—Cardiff, June 10.
Oldbridge—London, June 10.
Clarendon—Newcastle, June 15.
Vulcanus—Cardiff, June 21.
Gold Hunter—Cardiff, June 24.
Hotsur—Hamburg, June 24.
H. W. Dudley—Newcastle, June 26.
Reporters—Penang, June 26.
Wester—Hamburg, July 2.
Weller—Penang, July 5.
Bella of Oregon—Cardiff, July 5.
Policie(s)—Manila, July 26.

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DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lee Hong Firm.

WONG KIN PUN, of the Chun Cheung Wing
Hong.

JOSEPH LUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.

WONG P. CHONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.

WEE KIA TING, of the Kee Cheung Hong.

LO YICK MOOZ, of the Kwong Man Cheung
Fong.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE INSURANCE ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to Australia, California,
Mauls, Singapore, Sajous, Ponang, and to all
the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, S. & S. Prays West,
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1429]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of

30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—11, Rue Berger, Paris.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:

BONN, BOLOGNA, FRANCO, MARSEILLE,

BOMBAK, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

SHANSHU, FOSHOW,

MELBOURNE.

London, 25th July, Coal—G. R.

STEVEN & CO.

August 25, MEXICO, German bark, 395, T

Hunstanton, London 16th April, Gun

F. NELCHERS & CO.

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BONN, BOLOGNA, FRANCO, MARSEILLE,

BOMBAK, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

SHANSHU, FOSHOW,

SIXTH DRAWING.
CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
LOAN 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par on the 31st of August next, when the interest thereon will cease, were this day drawn at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31, Lombard Street, E.C., in the presence of GEORGE HENRY BURNETT, Esq., Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary Public.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

1,145 Bonds, Nos.—

1	22	42	64	76	94
102	121	151	161	182	192
207	217	228	254	279	293
208	311	330	318	358	373
306	415	426	433	462	471
409	506	528	545	556	570
602	609	627	635	656	681
601	705	727	742	755	761
703	807	821	835	854	861
806	908	921	930	944	951
904	1001	1011	1013	1015	1017
1003	1103	1123	1141	1153	1173
1101	1200	1214	1242	1257	1281
1207	1208	1306	1317	1343	1353
1374	1393	1412	1442	1453	1457
1484	1511	1516	1533	1548	1553
1576	1595	1603	1621	1633	1653
1678	1676	1707	1718	1723	1743
1778	1785	1798	1816	1824	1835
1868	1887	1904	1907	1925	1945
1973	2005	2015	2021	2028	2034
2079	2075	2105	2121	2137	2150
2178	2185	2202	2227	2254	2265
2357	2380	2387	2399	2417	2418
2354	2370	2386	2409	2434	2438
2409	2474	2490	2502	2510	2530
2558	2589	2601	2615	2616	2642
2652	2661	2686	2703	2728	2744
2746	2755	2774	2787	2824	2826
2852	2855	2881	2911	2913	2931
2952	2958	2984	2991	2995	2998
3054	3059	3085	3103	3117	3129
3150	3151	3175	3187	3197	3209
3239	3239	3271	3281	3307	3319
3335	3352	3362	3377	3395	3409
3443	3456	3468	3484	3505	3525
3529	3555	3558	3568	3611	3628
3637	3642	3665	3677	3694	3720
3737	3748	3759	3776	3783	3804
3852	3853	3859	3879	3880	3897
3938	3949	3954	3961	3966	3978
4024	4046	4059	4073	4076	4091
4138	4143	4157	4163	4185	4193
4238	4235	4253	4268	4283	4303
4329	4336	4442	4470	4491	4507
4409	4501	4540	4555	4567	4594
4503	4533	4635	4641	4666	4696
4710	4721	4738	4747	4752	4783
4743	4745	4851	4858	4873	4888
4878	4881	4884	4890	4893	4898
5008	5017	5024	5034	5066	5076
5108	5120	5134	5138	5178	5182
5195	5221	5225	5248	5254	5265
5301	5312	5329	5343	5361	5370
5402	5416	5425	5439	5449	5463
5528	5614	5615	5634	5659	5677
5787	5716	5719	5731	5752	5773
5788	5817	5824	5831	5848	5857
5853	5895	5913	5924	5937	5947
5904	6004	6020	6029	6039	6073
6035	6103	6105	6133	6155	6169
6175	6190	6202	6231	6256	6262
6275	6293	6313	6328	6351	6359
6375	6389	6405	6431	6444	6468
6477	6486	6508	6515	6539	6558
6570	6635	6659	6671	6689	6695
6787	6793	6797	6803	6811	6817
6877	6911	6915	6921	6927	6933
6948	6954	6958	6962	6966	6970
7039	7055	7078	7110	7117	7126
7158	7172	7186	7201	7221	7250
7238	7237	7258	7304	7313	7343
7354	7375	7378	7405	7427	7439
7449	7459	7481	7492	7511	7533
7555	7571	7581	7596	7601	7623
7655	7671	7677	7693	7709	7723
7755	7761	7767	7773	7781	7795
7855	7854	7876	7883	7896	7911
7910	7914	7917	7924	7927	7930
8000	8018	8024	8027	8037	8081
8024	8029	8032	8035	8037	8037
8045	8055	8058	8061	8063	8065
8077	8085	8091	8097	8103	8105
8140	8151	8174	8182	8202	8223
8241	8265	8278	8289	8312	8317
8305	8359	8361	8369	8384	8415
8439	8465	8471	8479	8512	8521
8545	8562	8566	8574	8584	8592
8625	8629	8632	8636	8640	8647
8725	8728	8738	8742	8747	8758
8785	8791	8795	8801	8807	8816
8836	8855	8861	8879	8899	8915
8943	8945	8947	8952	8952	8951
8955	8962	8966	8974	8974	8974
9045	9048	9054	9057	9057	9057
9117	9134	9153	9167	9186	9192
9128	9241	9251	9279	9285	9306
9218	9344	9365	9369	9375	9401
9420	9419	9440	9463	9472	9494
9509	9537	9554	9556	9575	9575
9675	9683	9685	9690	9697	9705
9737	9743	9753	9763	9773	9787
9810	9814	9817	9824	9830	9831
9820	9829	9834	9847	9857	9864
9830	9836	9841	9846	9856	9864
9840	9845	9851	9857	9863	9871
9850	9855	9861	9867	9873	9881
9860	9865	9871	9877	9883	9891
9870	9875	9881	9887	9893	9899
9880	9885	9891	9897	9903	9909
9890	9895	9901	9907	9913	9919
9900	9905	9911	9917	9923	9929
9910	9915	9921	9927	9933	9939
9920	9925	9931	9937	9943	9949
9930	9935	9941	9947	9953	9959
9940	9945	9951	9957	9963	9969
9950	9955	9961	9967	9973	9979
9960	9965	9971	9977	9983	9989
9970	9975	9981	9987	9993	9999
9980	9985	9991	9997	9999	9999
9990	9995	9999	9999	9999	9999
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
10010	10111	10147	10148	10152	10152
10118	10196	10213	10223	10236	10236
10220	10281	10292			

then for China to ask that nation to lend China the officers she wants for her fleet.

I think No. 6, in the safest, and best for China. I will end with this programme. China wants no big offices. She wants a powerful, say big, officer because I am a big officer. China did stay in China it would be bad for China, because it would vex the American, French, and German Governments who would want to send their officers. Besides I am not wanted. China can do what I recommend herself. If she cannot, I could do no good.

(Signed) C. G. GORDON.

Canton, July 14, 1880.
P.S.—A large port in Peking is the centre of the Government of China. China can never afford to go to war with any first-class Power. It is near the sea. The Emperor (Queen Bee) must be in the centre of the hive. No ironclads or iron gatlings can help China till she has a place to keep them in. But China can have no place (Asylum) to keep them till she has an Army. China cannot have an army when Generals know 2,000 men and draw pay for 5,000. Those Generals ought to have their heads cut off.

(Signed) C. G. G.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1880.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S GERMAN ORIGIN.

The German Press showed special friendship to General Grant so long as he was regarded as the probable inheritor of the Presidency of the United States. He was received with much enthusiasm in Germany during his last European tour; for now that General Grant is becoming the pre-protectorate in America, the sons and daughters of the fathers and mothers who are left behind in Europe naturally take no small interest in the future ruler of their sons who have gone across the Atlantic to set up now homes in the great Republic. Hence they have found a good deal of pleasure in the discovery that General Garfield, the most popular man in America, is the product of an old German stock. Not long ago the Germans went so far on the part of a general annexation as to claim the national air of "Yankee Doodle" as a German composition. The composer of that famous melody was a native of Hess-Darmstadt, and wrote the famous "air" upon the banks of the Rhine. We are told by our German contemporaries that General Grant's ancestors were citizens of that little principality which borders on the great kingdom of Prussia. The name is reminded when the Rhenish railway crosses the bridge over the Nahe. The possible future President's grand-parents emigrated from this district, and his parents could speak pure German. Shortly before the birth of the present Emperor, the residence of the old Hessing house of Garfield's ancestors was shipped into the sarcophagus in order to be used again; perhaps we should say Americanized again. But the German stoutly denies that a Hessian composed the "Yankee Doodle," and possibly the American journals may produce a contradiction of the German claim to General Garfield, and bring proofs of his English origin. We do not know whether in the case of General Hancock, the Democratic candidate carrying the day against General Garfield, the German genealogists are prepared to assert the Hancock family—Globe.

DANGER FROM ICEBERGS.

The recent collision of the *Titanic* with a floating iceberg while on her way from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Miramichi, draws attention to the alarming prevalence of these existing rocks in the North Atlantic this year. The case of the *Ariadne*, which was sunk into a colossal berg a few months ago, is still fresh in the memory; and there are a number of other similar instances on record, where, if the vessel did not sink, my ship, she was in imminent danger of doing so.

In fact the matter is becoming one of serious importance, and the sooner the attention of scientific navigators is turned to it the better.

Science is so powerful to help nowadays, that we may be able to fully devise a trustworthy means of indicating the vicinity of icebergs and enabling mariners to take the proper steps against running into them. There are at least two obvious ways by which this might be done. One is to fit the forepart of the ship with a powerful electric light capable of being directed straight ahead along her course. Fog frequently surrounds the bergs by reason of the cold condensing of the water in the air, but, whether in a fog or during the night, the beam of the illuminating beam from a five or ten thousand candle electric light, ought to pierce the obscurity and reveal the glistening whiteness of the frozen berg in time to allow the steamer to be shorn and the rate taken in so as to prevent a shock, or to sail past, mitigate the force of collision.

Indeed, the *USS Monitor* *Friday*, while rounding the Rock of Gibraltar, saw a berg of about 1000 ft. long and 200 ft. wide, at 15° S. E. by N., at 10° 30' W. of the Rock, and a long way off.

Another mode of detecting the neighbourhood of bergs is to keep a strict watch on the thermometers. Bergs are always surrounded by a cold region, and the approach to one is indicated by the fall in temperature of the thermometer.

It would be absurd, therefore, that every ship should carry a high-temperature thermometer on her binnacle, as well as a compass, and this instrument should be regularly consulted by the officer on duty. The time has arrived when some contrivance for telling the presence of bergs is urgently required; and in default of something better, the electric light and such easily observed and self-recording thermometer are worthy of adoption and trial. —*Globe*.

THE EXTENSION OF GREECE.

Edmond About, writing in the *Alouette*, touches on the subject of the Greek Confusion. Last year, he says, "an invisible current of sympathy" was crossing the Channel; but the two governments were not of the same mind regarding the little kingdom of Greece. "You thought a we did all we could to give breathing space to a small state, but the English, the French, and the Sultan, and transferred to the Government of Athens. The fact is, that nothing of the sort has yet been done, and that nobody pretends to do it." The Statute of the Ionian Islands gained a very great success.

The present practical aspect of the same question the *Alouette* says:—"The Jewish community has been met at the hands of the Greeks, who have been met at the hands of the Turks, and so on. The theory of the Powers is that wide territories and four hundred thousand Turkish subjects ought to be separated from the Sultan and transferred to the Government of Athens. The fact is, that nothing of the sort has yet been done, and that nobody pretends to do it."

The Statute of the Ionian Islands has, by the illustrations of Mr. Gladstone, been, by his own admission, a failure. The Phellos case, brought the two countries nearly to war. I am not surprised of a blind tenderness for the Greek people. When I made its acquaintance I was very young, and it too, for we were about the same age. But men, and peoples too, resemble fruits that as they ripen get rid of their stalks, and become ripe. Those who have followed them for half a century, will be surprised to see that little faults are almost all the effects of several centuries of slavery and of the too narrow limits of high life given to them by Europe on their emigration. On the other hand, the grand qualities which distinguish the Greeks, contemporary people are their own. The Greeks, in truth, are a noble race, worthy of a better lot, and it is happy to see that England and France are now in their just hands."

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EXTRACTS.

THE LOST ANGEL.

An angel child had died.
Into the world, strange and alone:
Yet did all love, at its first fountain bid.
Spring up in her bosom.

This child, by many named, became
A watcher of their flocks: they took her in;

But taught her not to breathe a mother's name,

Or feel her orphan soul to thine skin.

Her love grew up to Goliath,

Sons where the stumbling torrents leap,

Or those who self-glorified and fell;

The golden eagles sweep.

But less was known of her looks

Than with the clouds on whose track she hung,

The vaned archer that noted the rocks

The deepest home of all she served among.

Those eyes more richly shone

Than heaven, more open in their love:

All lovely things rushed into them as one

Did she ever speak or move.

Who哉 could never turn away?

For there was beauty, as at first,

In its pure pomp and innocent display.

Whence a world at man's own choice accurst.

One course whose lonely meat

Gives all around a rustic air;

So changed are all things in His presence soon,

That only He seems there.

His voice, but trembling, shakes her will;

And who looks on reproaches at His power,

Which can control a heart that budding still?

Yet droop as twas a heavy-laden flower.

Can love for love alone,

With all the bidden woes it sends;

Can it lead me through the morrow's moon

In which its pasteur ends?

But nadore's price has not his key

Within her heart, unlocked the golden door,

And leaves spread out; but not in bliss is free;

She leaves not back, it is the earth no more.

The love stays in her heart,

And He who turns it finds content:

He can those bidding lips in love dispair,

And close them in content.

Her gaze is drawn into His gaze;

She sees the light of heaven beat through His eyes,

She smiles, His smile is His life & play;

When He and she sigh again His sigh.

Where did those valleys lie

That hid her childhood's dream

And left a night-land on the noon-day sky,

A shadow on the stream?

All changes, soul in soul they trace;

The scenes that tell of those instant years;

The wondrous dream o'er the lost path comes back:

The world she loved once more on earth appears.

Born she feels,

A happier childhood has begun;

Until another clings to her robes!

The work of death is done.

Over her, from birth, that lot had angel's charms;

But by a lordly hand to be derided

And the sweet release cast off His arms?

Her innocence remains,

The poison drug subsides and leaves

A seal for ever—just nothing stains;

It is an orphan grievous,

She tries her memory to repago;

To mark out where thoughts to heaven heakes;

What leaves behind her in her orphanage;

Then, at one burst, her pent-up heart also breaks.

THOMAS GORDON HARRIS.

SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT.

Some very few worthy people can never remember the names of people or places. A lady friend of ours had this peculiarity, much to her daughter's distress. All in vain she laboured, with her mother, who smilingly went in her own way in spite of her. But there came a time and occasion where daughter set her heart upon her mother's addressing her gentlewoman correctly. All through the day of the evening on which he was expected the daughter could be heard to say, as she followed her mother from room to room: "Now, remember, her name is Mrs. Cowdry," to which the mother in every instance would reply, "Yes, my dear, I am sure I know it—Cowdry." The stranger took his seat at the table. That blessed woman, with a smile like an angel's, and a soft possession I have never seen surpassed, looked sweetly across the board and inquired, "Mr. Drycow, do you take cream and sugar?"

BABY FEET AND SANDALS.

We it not for the dangers of wounding the naked foot while walking in cities and towns, there is good evidence to show that to go bare-footed would be a general benefit to mankind. Excepting on their approaching a town, neither the Irish nor Scotch peasant wear shoes; and but for the danger above mentioned, there would be no need of covering the feet any more than the hands. The poorer class of this country spend more of their earnings on boots and shoes than any other portion of their dress. In former times people wore sandals, or "shoe-latches," as they are termed in the Scriptures (Gen. viii. 24). These consisted of pieces of wood fastened to the sole of the foot with strips of hide or string passed from a point of the latchet between the first and second toe, and then round the ankle, to meet and tie with similar strips from the heel. On the Continent sabots, or wooden shoes, are extensively worn. They have no fastenings, so they are easily slipped off on entering a dwelling. Children are bad judges in these matters. Immediately their shoes and socks are taken off, how delighted they are to run about with naked feet! Men, too, when putting on their slippers, evince a natural liking for uncladness. Fashion alone recognises the habit of covering the foot with leather, to the never-ceasing discomfort of the wearer. The sooner we return to shoe-latches or sandals the better.

SCOTTISH STORY OF A HOT-WATER BOTTLE.

Pig, in old-fashioned Scotch, was a term always used for a coarse earthenware jar, or vessel; the story is well known of the good-natured chamberlain, who said to an English lady who had lately arrived in Scotland for the first time in her life, "Would you like a hot crock in your bed, this could nicht, men?" "A what?" said the lady. "A pig, men. Shall I put a pig in your bed to keep you warm?" "Leave the room, young woman! Your mistress shall hear of your insolence!" "Nae use, I hope, men. It was my mistress that made me ask, and I'm sure she meant it in kindness." The lady looked Grizy in the face, and saw at a glance that no insult was intended; but she was quite at a loss how to account for the proposal. She was aware that Irish children sleep with pigs on the earthen floors of their cabin, but this was something far more astonishing. Her courtesy was now roused, and she said in a milder tone, "It is common, in this country, my girl, for ladies to have pigs in their beds?" "And gentlemen have pigs in their beds?" "I'll stell the mouth far more comfortable." I'll stell the mouth far more comfortable, when habitually indulged in to excess, are not beautifull. His eyes were blazy, his complexion blotchy; his nose was of a Bardolphus tint; his chin was stubby, though a few grey hairs always op' it indicated that he made some attempts at shaving; and his teeth, from neglect and smoking, resembled a dissolving view of Stonehenge on a small scale. In dress he was always, nos be was worse. He was utterly illiterate, and betrayed in a more than usually marked degree the glorious assurance of impenetrable ignorance. There is a saying, "Tell me what sort of a man Captain Slophooligan is, and I'll tell you what sort of a man his friends and supporters are." I do not think there was any worth of the name of gentleman to be found in their ranks. What Captain Slophooligan himself could have hoped to gain by entering Parliament is, at first, difficult to conjecture, seeing that he could hardly have imagined that he would be able to introduce into the House of Commons the calewmats of paca or the bard of contumy, and without these swinefests of life he was as one stranded on a desert shore.

He talked, of course, a great deal of rodomontade about his country's welfare, being the guiding-star of his existence; but, in reality, public spirit had not as much to do with his candidature as private spite. The object of this spite—which perhaps I am wrong in calling private, as Captain Slophooligan never lost an opportunity of airing

THE BALLYMASHIN ELECTION.

"This is no word."

To play with mammals and to tilt with lions.

We must have bloody noses and cracked crowns.

(Harron IV.)

CHAPTER I.

Captain Slophooligan was certainly the popular candidate for Ballymashin. His military career had consisted of eighteen months' service as an ensign in a West India regiment, many years ago, but this was quite sufficient to confer upon him, in his native town of Ballymashin, the title of captain for ever afterwards. With the true cause of Captain Slophooligan's speedy retirement from a service in which so many of his compatriots have gained, and are gaining, and no doubt ever will gain, considerable distinction, I am unacquainted. Captain Slophooligan himself said that he left the army because of an unopposed return. Captain Slophooligan's opportunity for revenge presented itself, and he seized it by offering himself in opposition. No eager aspirant for parliamentary honours ever tickled the ears of the many-headed with such promises as those which fell from the whisky-bedecked lips of Captain Slophooligan. Even Jack Cade's assurances to the mob that when he should be king, seven half-penny loaves should be sold for one penny, that the three-hooped pot should have ten loops, that it should be hallowed to drink beer, that the realm should be in common, and the City conduit run nothing but claret wine for the first year of his reign, fell short of Captain Slophooligan's promises of the good fortune that from which his supporters were, in fact, not entirely, drawn. To explain how Captain Slophooligan contrived this to attack once more the seat of the captaincy of that steadieness which England expects every man to do his duty, ashore as well as afloat. But at this epoch reached by me ears at a time when Ballymashin was torn by the conflict of political strife, it may have been merely an eloquing dodge on the part of his opponents to blacken his fair fame in the eyes of his adherents. 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